



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
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SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 10, 1879.

In no particular has the degeneration in congressional legislation been greater than in the dignity with which it is conducted. What would have been thought, for instance, in the past and better days of the Republic, of a Senator and, and, too, by reason of experience most familiar with the rules of the Senate, who attempted, for no individual or party benefit either, to confound and provoke a malicious laugh at the expense of a comparatively new member who happened to occupy the chair, and then to hold a book before his face and chuckle and snicker at what at most was only the partial success of his little and despicable malice? And yet Mr. Cocklin, the acknowledged leader of the republicans in the Senate, and to whose every word not only his own party, but, strange to say, each democrat in the body, pays the strictest attention, did all this and more too that was censurable last Tuesday. Athenian law-makers were prohibited from even writing comedies, but American Senators, in these latter days, descend to futile attempts at low and pointless farces.

Some of the radical newspapers are supplementing the opportunities for "firing the northern horn" afforded them by such speeches as that recently delivered by Mr. Chalmers, by publishing incendiary extracts from the chronology of the civil war. Doubtless such a course is in accordance with good party policy, but whether it is favorable to the best interests of the country is not so plain. What the country stands most in need of now is a revival of its business, so that the enforced idleness of so many of its people may be done away with, and employment be given to all who want it, but sectional antagonism and war animosities are not conducive to the establishment of such a prosperous condition.

Mr. Chandler dodged that Cocklin and Blaine and Logan and Edmunds were absorbed in the applause of the radical press, made a desperate attempt yesterday to divert a portion of that applause to himself by declaring, during the debate on the bill prohibiting the presence of troops at the polls, that twelve democratic Senators held their seats by fraud and violence. Fortunately the order and decorum governed the southern Senators on the occasion, and the low, gross and unprovoked insult was, at the instance of Mr. Hill, allowed, by them, to pass unnoticed, and so Mr. Chandler's effort was only partially successful.

The bill prohibiting the presence of soldiers at the polls, that had previously passed the House, passed the Senate, yesterday evening, without amendment, and has been presented to the President, to sign or veto it as he may think fit. As he prepared his veto message upon the Army Appropriation bill, it is probable that he will sign it, but he has doubtless done the same with regard to this bill—that is, of course, he intends vetoing it. So the probability is that its fate will soon be known.

It appears from the published accounts of the proceedings of the late colored convention in Nashville that the point of these proceedings, like that of a woman's letter lay in the postscript, the last resolution being a protest against the exclusion of a band of negro singers from the ladies' car of a passenger train. That and the nomination of General Grant for the next presidency the convention deemed the most important subjects for its consideration.

The New York Nation makes the excellent point that the writers and speakers who have made to say about the condition of the colored people, and say it in the most vehement way, are, as a general rule, persons who have never visited the South and know nothing of its social and economical state.

Col. Wm. D. Coleman has assumed entire control of the editorial department of the Danville News.

CUTTING A CANCER FROM HER ARM WITH HER OWN HAND.—Living in a plain cottage situated between two farms on the main settlement near Portsville, about seven miles from Orleans is a young woman named Mary Lindgo. Her mother has been almost a helpless invalid for many years. She herself has long suffered with a terrible cancer on the upper part of her left arm. To cure this or to alleviate the torment of mind and body which it has caused has been her constant thought, her ever present care. The aid of competent physicians has been called in and every kind of treatment resorted to, but with no hopeful result. Expert medical men pronounced the cure a hopeless one, and the poor girl was regarded by all, and by herself, as the doomed victim of the dreadful disease. A lady doctor of reputed skill in the treatment of cancer recently visited the sufferer, but gave no word of encouragement. After she had gone, Mary said no more, but resolved upon a desperate and dangerous expedient, and when she had resolved speedily carried her design into execution. She ran a smooth needle beneath the cancer, drawing a thread through it. With this thread she tied the artery, using her teeth to aid her. She then took a sharp blade and cut out the cancer, which was of unusual size, cut off her arm. This done, she took the mass of quivering flesh which she had removed from her arm, and without a word to any one buried it in the rear of the cottage. So quietly had the girl gone through with the terrible operation that no one in the house was aware of it until some time after. Having bled up and covered the terrible wound in her arm, she went about her household work as usual. Of course the result of this fearful piece of surgery is difficult to predict. The girl is not at present suffering any ill effects, and it is sincerely to be hoped that so much courage and endurance will be rewarded by a complete cure.—Orleans, Ind., Times.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Jos. Segar is quite ill in Washington. Secretary Sherman returned to Washington yesterday from Ohio. A handsome monument has been erected to the memory of the late Col. Lawson Bates in the Episcopal graveyard at Charlestown, W. Va. The steamship City of Brussels and Donan landed at Castle Garden yesterday with 1,125 steerage passengers, most of whom are bound westward.

In the negro convention in Nashville, Tenn., yesterday, a resolution endorsing the action of Judge Rives, of Virginia, in regard to colored jurors, was adopted.

Richard Lee, a negro burglar, was hanged at Fayetteville, N. C., yesterday, in the presence of 2,000 persons. He confessed his crime and said he deserved to be hanged.

The graves of the Confederate soldiers at Wilmington, N. C., were strewn with flowers yesterday. There was a military and civic parade, an artillery salute and an oration.

The annual report of the New York Produce Exchange shows that the receipts of grain, flour and meal at that point in 1878 were 152,662,170 bushels, an increase over 1877 of 49,548,350 bushels.

The Woodruff scientific expedition around the world has been definitely abandoned. If a sufficient number of students and travelers had been enrolled the expedition was to have sailed from New York on Thursday last.

The Louisiana Constitutional Convention has adopted an article prohibiting the General Assembly from contracting any debt or liability on the part of the state, except for the purpose of repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection.

The Stanton shaft in Wilkesbarre, Pa., in which the explosion of black damp occurred a few days ago, is being flooded, as the fire covers a large area and a fire damp is accumulating very rapidly in the mine, and a terrible explosion is anticipated.

The passage of the California Constitution has created a great sensation in the Mining Stock Exchange recently opened in New York. The members predict disastrous results in California, and the controlling of mining stocks in New York or some other city than San Francisco.

M. Ramsey, U. S. deputy marshal, charged with killing one Lightfoot, was tried in the federal court at Louisville, Ky., yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus and discharged. Ramsey was removed from the custody of the civil authorities by the order of the United States court.

In the Southern Baptist Convention, at Atlanta, Ga., yesterday, a telegram was received from Henry Yates, of Shanghai, China, advising that the president responded to a telegram from the convention.

Tem Jones and Henry McLeod, both negroes, were hanged at Applesburg, Columbia county, Ga., yesterday. Jones killed a colored woman in 1878, on account of jealousy. McLeod killed his own son, last November, because he believed him guilty of stealing from him. About 4,000 persons were at the execution.

The first steamer that ever ploughed the waters of the Delaware as high up as Delaware, N. J., passed that point (about 70 miles above Trenton) yesterday, and was greeted with cheers by a large crowd. The steamer is called the Kittaning, and is intended to ply between Delaware Water Gap and Port Jervis.

In the U. S. Senate, yesterday, the House bill to prohibit military interference at elections was taken up, and speeches against its passage were made by Senators Blaine, Edmunds and Chandler. The bill was then passed without a single amendment by a vote of 33 to 23, and now goes to the President for his action.

A rumor was current yesterday in Jersey City that a duel was fought on Thursday on the shore of New York Bay, near Communipaw Station, on the New Jersey Central Road. Six men were marked at the station and proceeded to the beach, where the duels were fought. The principals—two stout, smooth faced men, weighing over two hundred pounds, the other a slender young man, armed with large dueling pistols—exchanged shots without effect, and seemingly satisfied, returned to New York.

The Ritualistic Question.—The adoption by the Protestant Episcopal Diocesan Convention of Pennsylvania, at its session in Philadelphia, on Thursday night, by a large majority of the first resolution of the report of the committee appointed to inquire into alleged ritualistic practices at St. Clement's Church, which declares that the said practices are "in entire conformity to those of the Protestant Episcopal Church," has increased the interest in religious circles. Upon reassembling yesterday morning the second resolution was submitted, as follows:

Resolved, That the committee on canon law be requested to prepare and submit to this convention for adoption a canon under which any parish which, in the judgment of the Bishop, the standing committee and a two-thirds majority of each order of the convention, shall maintain or permit usages or practices not in conformity with the doctrines, discipline and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church, may be deprived of its representation in the convention, if not of all connection with the convention.

After a lengthy discussion a vote on this resolution was taken, and resulted as follows: Clergy, yeas 30, nays 37; lay vote, yeas 53, nays 37, divided 4.

Dr. Hoffman, after the adoption of the resolution, said that he desired on behalf of certain delegates who felt that by the adoption of this measure the convention was opening the door to the passage of many unconstitutional measures, to present a protest signed by about twenty of the clergy and as many of the laity, and asked that it be placed on the minutes.

A lay delegate moved that the protest, with the accompanying request that it be placed on the journal, be laid on the table. This was agreed to by a vote of 127 yeas to 120 nays. The third resolution embodied in the report of the committee on St. Clement's Church, was then read, as follows:

Resolved, That the report now submitted be referred to the Bishop and standing committee, to take such action under existing legislation as they may think requisite and proper, in view of the facts set forth therein.

And after discussion, at the evening session, the vote was taken by orders and resulted as follows: Clergy, yeas 95, nays 24; lay vote, yeas 68, nays 11, divided 2. The first of the canons on intercessions in ritual was adopted. The other canons for enforcing obedience to the canons upon churches and congregations was taken up, but action was deferred until the next convention.

THE STARS.—Mercury is in the morning sky. It will reach its greatest western elongation from the sun on May 14, when it can be seen before sunrise with the naked eye.

Venus is the bright evening star, visible at 8 o'clock in the evening. Mars is a morning star, and faint. It will become very bright next October. Jupiter is now a morning star, and is now in the constellation Aquarius. Saturn is now a morning star, and is in the constellation Pisces.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, 1879.

In the House to-day Mr. Harris, from the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, reported and had passed without opposition a bill which provides that the Supreme Court shall have power to issue writs of prohibition and mandamus in cases warranted by the principles and usages of law, to any courts appointed under the authority of the United States, or to persons holding office under the authority of the United States, where a State or an ambassador, or other public minister, or a consul, or a vice consul, is a party. This bill should become a law will apply to the Rivers cases in Virginia, for Virginia is a party to these cases, made so by G. W. Holliday, and the most remarkable thing connected with it is that it passed through the committee and through the House before the radicals were aware of its existence. The democrats framed it for that express purpose, and the radicals failed to see the point until it was too late.

Judge Harris also reported a joint resolution entitling widows of soldiers of the war of 1812 to a pension on withdrawing a second marriage, which, however, was opposed by Mr. Garfield, and was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. Townsend reported a bill to repeal certain sections of the revised statutes and the statutes at large relating to the removal of cause from State courts, which also will apply to the Rivers cases, but it went over under the rules.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole with Judge Harris in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Silver bill, Mr. Kelley, of Pa., leading off in a speech in its favor.

The bill prohibiting the presence of soldiers at the polls was engaged and signed by the Speaker of the House and the Speaker pro tem of the Senate to-day and sent to the President. The objection respecting its fate seems to be that it will be vetoed. Such action on the President's part will tend greatly to increase the prevailing excitement respecting the bill, but for all that it is the impression of those best qualified to determine the real condition of the congressional pulse that the Army Appropriation bill, as well as the Legislative, Judicial and Executive, will either be passed without the repealing clauses, or that a resolution will be adopted continuing the necessary appropriations until the next regular session.

The Senate, to-day, took up the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill. It was amended as it came from the House by increasing the pay of the Senate's employees, and similar amendments were in progress, when, at the request of Mr. Beck, the reading of the bill was interrupted to allow Mr. Hill to speak to the political session relating to the employment of deputy marshals and supervisors of elections. Mr. Hill occupied himself during the first hour of his remarks to Mr. Cocklin's sensational and specious argument, founded upon the assertion that, because a large portion of the customs of the country were collected at New York, the South should not assume to exercise any authority respecting the expenditure of that money. He ridiculed that argument completely, and there was nothing left of it worth mentioning, and so thoroughly did he undermine and expose the sandy foundation upon which the New York Senator's latest speech was founded, that he entirely removed the curl that that gentleman has worn so long in his case, that it has become more natural for him to wear it.

The southern Senators to-day were puzzled to know which of them were included among the twelve Mr. Chandler alluded to yesterday as holding their seats by fraud and violence. A northern democratic Senator informed your correspondent that this matter, in reference to the decision of the President of the Senate pro tem, Mr. Edmunds, that Mr. Chandler's remarks were in error, was a matter that the official report of yesterday's proceedings published this morning Mr. Houston's remarks in reference to an attempt to stop Mr. Chandler, "let him go on, nobody will believe a word he says," is committed entirely.

The apparatus for illuminating the Capitol by the electric light is almost completed, and will be put into operation probably next week. A young lady who has the control of a public hall in Lynchburg, with a building on a corner in the city of House will be lighted this afternoon, soon after adjournment, in order that she may see how it works.

Mr. Joseph White, formerly of Alexandria, the general ticket agent of the Atlantic Coast Railway line in the city on his way North from an inspection of the southern portion of the line. It is understood that Capt. Backford, of the Capitol police, who was honorably acquitted of the charges preferred against him, and Lieut. Smith, some time since, has been notified that he will be relieved on the 13th inst., and that his place will be supplied by Gen. Koepke, an ex Union army officer and postmaster of Lancaster, Pa., during the Buchanan administration.

Two more clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, Z. Moses and T. Griffith, have received notice that they will be relieved on the 1st prox.

The pay roll of the Senate's clerks for the current month has been completed. The salary of Mr. W. D. Corse, formerly of Alexandria, who is messenger, has been fixed \$14.40. Gen. Wilcox and Mr. Cross, the latter from Jefferson county, W. Va., who rank as assistant doorkeepers, will receive \$1800 a year.

Richard Watson, colored, alias Hill, stole a horse last night from John C. Green, colored, at Groome Post Office, D. C., and R. P. R. First George's county, Md. While attempting to sell it at Centre Market this morning he was arrested, and later in the day was committed by Judge Snell to jail for the grand jury.

Policeman Banks was arrested here this morning on a charge of carrying a concealed weapon. It is only a matter of time, however, that he will be arrested, but all over the country, outside themselves in their ferocious attacks on innocent or drunken people.

ON BEING A BOY.—It is rather a fine thing to be a boy, and have freedom of the healthful sports of youth, rather than the more harmful pastimes of after years. The pure spirit of the boy turns instinctively to these recreations which appeal to the heart, and cause many older persons to look yearningly back to the days of their youth. Set with what beaming tenderness the small boy seeks to win the confidence of the poor, friendless, cowering dog that he finds roaming singly through the street. The boy's face glows with compassion, and his voice is low and sweet as he murmurs pet names to the forlorn animal, slowly approaching it with outstretched hand, ready to tenderly pat its shaggy coat. Gradually the suspicion of the dog overcomes, and the hand of the boy, longed for by the homeless brute with a kind of ecstasy that only a boy can show. With his arms soothingly around his neck the boy cries in a hoarse whisper to his friend, "Bertie! Bertie! Bertie!" and he gets him by the ears, and they go on their way, the boy with a white handkerchief occupies the dog's attention with endearing epithets. To a practical youngster it is only the work of a moment to smother the ancient snail to the reluctant tail of the dog, and with a wild shout of joy the boy jumps on it, and the terrified dog, with his legs kicking, and his head in a dazed pursuit, tears madly down the street, leaving the air with howls. This is one of the most hallowed and unalloyed pleasures that brightens a boy's life, and yet there are heartless men who would rob youth of such a harmless pleasure as the foregoing. What are these men? Dogs and old tin pacs, if not to be united by our boys in the closest of ties? A hard-hearted old man in Flint, Michigan, a kindly-hearted man in New York, had some innocent boys dragged before a justice of the peace, and charged with molesting a dog. The judge, in a fit of indignation, ordered the boys to be flogged, and the dog to be put to death. The judge was a dog and old tin pac, and the boys were innocent.—M. Quad.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Reported for the Alexandria Gazette, WASHINGTON, May 10, 1879.

Mr. Edmunds inquired whether what is called political legislation is the same as that proposed last year, or did it differ by enlargement or diminution. Mr. Beck replied that he was not prepared to answer, as he had not compared the two propositions.

A message was received from the House announcing that the Speaker had signed the enrolled bill to prohibit military interference at elections and returning the bill for the signature of the President pro tem. He having signed the same, it will now be taken to the President of the United States.

The Senate proceeded to set on the amendments to the pending bill and agreed to those restoring the compensation of the Senate's officers, clerks, and other employees which the House had reduced.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. A bill was reported from the Committee on Revision of Laws, and passed, amending the law relating to writs of prohibition and mandamus.

Also a bill relating to widows of pensioners of the war of 1812 (so as to give pensions to women who are a second time widows.) Opposition was made to the latter bill as an entire change of the pension laws, and on motion of Mr. Garfield, it was referred to the Pension Committee.

The bill prohibiting the presence of military at places of election, was presented as enrolled, was signed by the Speaker and was sent for the signature of the President pro tem of the Senate.

At the expiration of the morning hour the House resumed the consideration of the Warer silver bill and was addressed by Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania. He submitted that it was not specially creditable to him that he did not know that the purpose of the law of 1873 was to demoralize the standard silver dollar when neither the President who signed the bill, nor the members of the Cabinet were aware of it.

SENATE TO THE PRESIDENT. The bill to prohibit military interference at elections, which passed the Senate yesterday, having been properly engrossed and signed by Speaker Randall and Vice-President pro tempore Thurman, was sent to the Executive Mansion this afternoon for the approval or disapproval of the President.

Zach Chandler on the Rampage. During the debate in the Senate yesterday on the bill to prohibit military interference at elections.

Mr. Chandler said there was a proverbial saying that the Bourbons never learn anything and never forget anything. In 1857 the Bourbons had control of the Government, and Northern men were then, as now, forced to follow the dictation of the caucus. The result had been that every one had sunk in the waters of oblivion, to rise no more forever. To-day they were repeating what they did in 1857, crowding their men off the bridge. They would sink and never rise again. Now, said he, you inform us that you are going to repeal all the republican measures. What is the job you have undertaken? You are going to undo all that the republican party has done. Where do you begin? Do you begin at Appomattox, or before? It is very important to know where you commence, and then to know where you propose to stop. You have undertaken a very large job for a party of your size, and with the people who are to sit as judges upon your acts. You have undertaken to unseat a man in this body, but you will deny that you have undertaken the job. You have simply undertaken to investigate the case of a senator on this floor that has been decided by the highest tribunal that could sit on this question. Sir, there are twelve senators on this side of the House that believe in this side believes has a poorer title to his seat than the honorable Senator from Louisiana. By fraud and violence you occupy your seats. Now show us the road how to vacate seats in this body if you dare.

Mr. Eaton, I call the Senator to order. Mr. Chandler, Very well, sir. I will take your point of order. Mr. Eaton. My point is that the Senator from Michigan is entirely out of order when he says that twelve Senators on this floor hold their seats by fraud and violence. Mr. Chandler. I didn't say that. I said they hold their seats by a poorer title.

Mr. Eaton. You said "fraud and violence." Mr. Chandler. I said I believe it, and so I do believe, and so I have a right to believe.

Mr. Gar and asked that the exact words be taken down.

The official reporter read the words as taken down by the clerk.

Mr. Beck called upon Mr. Chandler to name the man who held their seats by fraud and violence.

Mr. Hill, of Ga., hoped the question would be dropped.

Mr. Eaton said the remarks of the Senator from Michigan were insultingly out of order, and called for a ruling by the Chair.

The President pro tem ruled the point of order.

There being considerable confusion in the Chamber, Mr. Davis, of W. Va., asked for the enforcement of order, both in the Senate and in the gallery.

Order being restored, Mr. Chandler continued as follows: I think every Senator on this side of the Chamber believes that there are twelve Senators on that side who held their titles to their seats by a flimsier, poorer basis than my honorable friend from Louisiana. That is what I intend to state—that it was our belief, and it is my belief that their seats were obtained and are held by fraud and violence. That is what I now say.

But, Mr. President, I did not rise to discuss this question. I simply rose to say to the other side that you have your day in court—make the most of it; your time is short. The people of the North have taken this question to hand, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from one end of this land to the other, the people are aroused and alarmed at the statements that have been made and the action that has been taken in this Senate Chamber and in the other House within the last sixty days. Let me say to you, gentlemen, on the other side of the Chamber, "Mene, mene, tekel Upharain!" I written all over your brows. [Applause in the galleries, which was promptly checked by the Chair.]

In the United States Senate yesterday Mr. Blaine said: "I desire here to affirm and point out that there never was before the rebellion, there never was at any time during the history of this country any such assertion of State rights, any such assertion of mastery of State government over the federal government in law as domination as is here asserted by the hairs line of Calhoun and of Breckinridge. Pass this bill; pass it as the triumph of the reactionary party against the spirit of the Union; pass it in defiance of the assertion of mastery of State government over the federal government in law as domination as is here asserted by the hairs line of Calhoun and of Breckinridge. Pass this bill; pass it as the triumph of the reactionary party against the spirit of the Union; pass it in defiance of the assertion of mastery of State government over the federal government in law as domination as is here asserted by the hairs line of Calhoun and of Breckinridge. 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